

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 16 1865.

NO. 465

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-
cured by deed of trust on real es-
tate..... 11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest..... 174,520 23
Loans on undoubted personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days..... 9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity..... 15,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns..... 17,855 49
Amounts due from Agents not in-
cluded in above..... 1,004 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office..... 5,998 40
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
offices and agents)..... 1,814 09
Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00
Revenue stamps..... 16 80
Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable..... \$ 430,990 35

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies..... 4,423 80
Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies..... 29,012 53
Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value..... 40,412 55
Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force,
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF St. Louis.
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for the other, that the foregoing is a
true, correct and complete statement of the affairs of
the said Company, and that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUND-
RED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unincumbered
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 21st day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDOY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the pro-
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and
day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-
tly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing-
ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed
June 30, 1864, every person giving a re-
ceipt for the delivery of property, is required to
stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue
Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law,
Agents will require Consignees, before the de-
livery of goods, to send a written order, stamped
for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.
The above order must be complied with or
goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 10, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

A LOVELESS STORY.

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever
hatched!"

What a strong assertion!

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever
hatched!" And the speaker sprang from
his seat and glared defiantly around, as if he
longed for some one to contradict him, and
so give him an excuse for venting his rage
with force of limb as well as of language.

But no one gave it.

The lawyer, reading the will which had
called forth this explosion of wrath, simply
cleared his throat and paused, with his eyes
still on the paper in his hand; the doctor
took snuff and looked at his watch, longing
to be released, so as to pay a few visits to
his best patients, and amuse them with an
account of "the row over old Nattell's
queer will," the parson changed his right
leg, which had rested on the left, till the
long limbs were vice versa, and mildly shook
his head; the two or three far-away cousins,
who had not expected any thing, and had
attended the funeral only for the sake of the
meats, and the desire to show the local pub-
lic they were part of the good old Nattell
stock, imitated the parson in the solemn
shake of the head; while the two individ-
uals to whom the whole of the deceased's
worldly goods were bequeathed sat smiling
sardonically at the fuming disappointed
next-of-kin.

Nevertheless, though he stood forth him-
self sole champion of the right, himself sole
denouncer of the foul wrong he believed
done to him, Beresford Nattell was not to be
silenced because he was unsupported; for
the third time, and each repetition
seemed to be more emphatic and more self-
convincing, he cried, more angrily and more
impetuously than ever—
"It's the most iniquitous thing ever
hatched!"

Now it is all very fine to try and remain
calm when a man in one's very presence is
exploding with fury. One might as well
attempt to keep cool while sitting unpro-
tected under the heat of a burning summer
sun, or to stand serenely in the face of a
mad bull.

The doctor, the parson, and the far-away
cousins all felt their blood approaching fe-
ver-heat when the next-of-kin thundered
forth his third challenge; and while none of
them cared which way the property went in
reality, yet fired by the sparks of fury blaz-
ing in the speaker's eyes, they too darted
angry looks at the lucky couple on the fur-
ther side of the room, and half rose defi-
antly in sympathy with the bold and
haughty Nattell.

Prudence and Joseph Jerry were not, as
far as appearances went, fitting objects of
envy; they were both ungainly in form and
feature. The woman had a pert, common
countenance, unredeemed by any feminine
softness; the red that should have bloom-
ed on her lips had deserted its natural resting
place and ambitiously mounted into her
eyes; her nose had evidently been snubbed
in its early growth; and her eyebrows were
almost long enough and thick enough to
plait round the ferret-like eyes beneath.
Dressed though she was in the most respect-
able mourning, handsome and well made,
she yet looked nothing more than what she
had been until this extraordinary will raised
her to affluence—a coarse, unducted ser-
vant. The man bore a deeper expression;
there was cunning in the low, narrow fore-
head, low animal cunning, but there was
also shrewd intelligence in his little twink-
ling eyes. Sanctimoniously controlled
though the lower part of his round, close-
shaven face was, the tight-pressed thin lips
revealed passion enough to show the calm,
sober manner was but assumed, and his un-
der-sized and rather corpulent figure be-
trayed self-indulgent habits, assimilating
with the secret tokens on his features. Truly
they—the one the late Beresford Nattell's
housekeeper, the other his bailiff—were fit-
ting heirs to this noble property, fitting
successors to that old Squire, whose por-
trait, in court dress, hung over the high
chimney-piece, looking calmly down on this
scene of indecent strife!

Beresford Nattell the younger, only
nephew of his bachelor uncle, may be for-
given his fury when we think of the provoca-
tion. The Nattells had lived in this old
house; they had laid their bones in this
quiet valley; they had reigned over ten
thousand acres so innocently, so piously, so
judiciously, for so many generations, that it
surely was enough to spoil the temper
when he found his lawful inheritance wrenched
from his grasp, and by those upon whom
he had always looked as trustworthy de-
pendents, nothing more. Beresford Nattell
was not by nature a passionate man, neither
was he particularly patient; but even Job
would surely have kicked against such
pricks as these. Could he be expected to
listen to words consigning him to poverty,
giving his forefathers' land to servants,
seating the hirelings in the chairs of state?
Could he be expected quietly to turn out
from these walls, yet echoing with the
voices of his own kith and kin, and leave
them unconcerned to the possession of ig-
norant bores?

Yet this he was not only expected to hear,
to do, and to suffer, but might be legally
compelled; for in black and white, signed
and sealed, was the sacred bequest, the
"last will and testament," of the original of
that painted portrait up there on the wall,
and the voice of the dead spoke in the writ-
ten words that bequeathed "all my prop-
erty, without reserve, to my worthy friends
Joseph Jerry and Prudence, his wife, to
them and their heirs forever."

Therefore, Beresford Nattell who had al-
ways been on affectionate terms with his
bachelor uncle, and who had for forty years
looked upon this Godelands estate as inevi-
tably "his and his heirs' forever," very natu-
rally felt unbounded rage and amazement
on hearing this unexpected and unprovoked
stroke of misfortune. Well might he be ex-
cused for dashing his clenched fist on the
table, till the pens and pencils, and India-
rubber and seals, all cut summersaults, and
cry—

"It's the most iniquitous thing ever
hatched!"

As I said, this third shrill clarion of de-
fiance roused the calm spirits around him to
action; the doctor, the parson, and the far-
away cousins rose from their chairs and
groaned in chorus; but the lawyer, knowing
he must be paid, and scenting litigation fees
in the brewing storm, preserved strict neu-
trality of demeanor, and refrained from en-
tering his pen on one side, lest that inno-
cent proceeding should look like partisan-
ship.

Seeing he must say something, now the
tumult was spreading, Joseph Jerry came
forward, and spoke these words in a harsh
voice, that entered the throat instead
of the ears, seeming not to deafen but to
choke the hearers:

"Mr. Beresford, sir, it's very disappoint-
ing to you, that's sure; but I always obeyed
my master, and I ain't going to change
round. He says there"—and he pointed to
the will—"me and my wife are to take this
property as a reward for our services. We
always received our wages thankfully, and
so we do now. The will is read, gentle-
men, and me and my wife wish you good-
day."

"Stop!" shouts Beresford, doubly incen-
sed by this speech; "stop, you Jerry Sneak,
you!"

The doctor laid his hand on the speaker's
arm:

"Take care," he said, "don't spoil your
part; there's the law against you."

Mr. Nattell gulped down his angry invec-
tives, and calming himself with a vigorous
effort, he added:

"I tell you to your face, I'll contest this
iniquitous will so long as I've a coat to my
back. Confess it is false; confess it is a
black forgery; and I'll almost forgive you."
"Anything in reason I'd do to please you,"
replied Jerry; "but perjure myself I could
not, for my own sake. Mr. Markell," he
added, turning to the lawyer, "you can ex-
plain to these gentlemen better than I can,
that an Englishman's house is his castle.
Me and my wife wish to be quiet to our-
selves; perhaps you'll make 'em understand
they'd better go to their own homes;" and
Mr. Joseph Jerry and his wife quitted the
room.

Mr. Beresford Nattell glared after the
couple as they disappeared through the old
quaintly carved doorway, and then he hurst
out again.

"Make it!" you surely don't believe that
soul document to be a sane production! You
can't suppose for an instant that my uncle
would dare to alienate this property from
the Nattells! I tell you only two years ago
I saw the old man's will, and heard him
read its items. He no more dreamed of cut-
ting me out than I dream of submitting tame-
ly now. Doctor! surely his brain was soft-
ened. You can swear in any court that his
senses were disordered! For heaven's sake
speak out! That scandalous paper bears
date eighteen months back! It is not
unusual for old people to have hallucina-
tions the last year or two of their lives. You
saw him professionally; you can bear me
witness his weakness has been improperly
played upon by that scoundrel, Jerry!"

The doctor shrugged his shoulders.

"Tis true I saw Mr. Nattell occasionally,"
he said, "but his intellect was as clear up to
the week preceding his death as yours and
mine. The last time I saw him he talked
about his imprisonment in France and of
his improvements on his home farm as ra-
tionally as he ever did in his younger days."
"Persons of disordered intellect," Beres-
ford Nattell cried, "generally are clear
enough when speaking of the far past. His
remembrances of his imprisonment are no
surety for his sanity."

The doctor's professional skill was hurt.
"I tell you," he said, and his deference for
this disinherited scion of Godelands was fast
vanishing as he realized the validity of the
will, "I tell you the old Squire was perfectly
sane on all points. I should perjure myself
were I to declare otherwise. Bless me! why
only six months ago—twelve months after
that will is dated—I found him with your
last letter from some barbarous place in Sy-
ria, his ancient and modern atlases and his
Bible before him, comparing B.C. with A.
D. I recollect being struck with the vigor
and freshness of his conversation, and by the
same token rather vexed too; for I was so
interested in his talk, that I lost my dinner
by staying to listen, and had to eat cognel-
and gravy and hear my wife's reproaches in
consequence of my delay."

Beresford Nattell turned to the parson:

"Mr. Peaceville," he said, "you visited
him?"

"I did," he replied. "Your uncle was a
good Christian; he attended conscientiously
to all duties, moral and religious. This will
is as great a surprise and puzzle to me as to
you; for I could safely swear that his mind
was, up to the very day of his death, clear
and sound as a bell."

Beresford Nattell shook with intense an-
ger.

"Make it!" he cried, appealing to the law-
yer as his last chance; "for heaven's sake
drop the cautious lawyer and speak out like
a man. Were you authorized to draw up
this scandalous will by my uncle? Was he
sound of mind when he signed it? Were you
present and is this your writing?"

As Mr. Markell answered each question he
put his right hand fingers on the palm of his
left hand one by one to insure against say-
ing too much.

"Joseph Jerry," he said, "brought me ver-
bal instructions to draw up a rough draft—
for the last two years Jerry always acted
with me for the Squire—I was to leave blanks
for names and legacies. It did not become
me to wonder why he wanted a new will.
Old people are often fidgety about these mat-
ters, and like to have two or three copies, to
place in different strongholds. Jerry said he
should copy it out fairly for the old gentle-
man; which he did, for this is in his hand-
writing. A sealed copy was sent to me a
few weeks before Mr. Nattell's death. I
never spoke to the Squire on the subject;
but I am convinced he was sound of mind
at the time this bears date."

"Whose signature is this?" said Mr. Nat-
tell, pointing to the third name at the bot-
tom of the will.

"That of my clerk, but the poor fellow
died nine months ago. The other names

are those of domestic servants, who have
left the neighborhood."

Once more Beresford Nattell's hand fell
menacingly on the wretched writing-table.

"It's a d—d forgery!" he said, in a low
tone.

Make it took up the document and shook
his head contemptuously at the hare suppo-
sition.

"Look!" he said, pointing to the signa-
ture; "you have plenty of these in your cor-
respondence with him: so have I. We are
neither of us blind or idiotical; this is old
Beresford Nattell's own writing, or I'm a born
fool!"

"But," roared the baffled next-of-kin; "it
stands to reason there is either foul play or
insanity. Nought else can account for such
a game as this. He has ever been on the
most affectionate terms with me, he has
over and over again consulted my taste in
his contemplated alterations on the prop-
erty; he would not even plant a tree without
first hearing my opinion as to its position.
I never disobeyed or offended him; he never
disguised his firm intention to do as all the
Nattells did before him—leave the property
to the next male heir, so that none but Nat-
tells should reign at Godelands. I'll not rest
night or day, so help me God! till I've bot-
tomed this diabolical conspiracy."

The lawyer brightened up at this, seeing
before him the eye a bag full of wordy pa-
pers and countless bills of costs.

"Mr. Nattell," he said, with more defer-
ence and warmth, "I hope you'll absolve me
from any blame in this matter. I and my
family have served yours for nearly two hun-
dred years. I am engaged in this most dis-
agreeable task"—he looked down at the will
as he spoke—"as a mere instrument. The
law is not suffered to have private feelings;
I must be Argus-eyed, but it must work with
its head alone. As your uncle's lawyer I
have no heart; as a private individual I am
the devoted servant of the family!"

"Well done!" cried the doctor. "Jerry
will transact his own affairs. Make it, stick
to the branch of the old tree, my boy; there
are good lands at stake."

The lawyer gave a withering glance of
scorn at the jolly doctor.

Mr. Nattell answered the former:

"I do absolve you," he replied, "and I
absolve my uncle also from any ill intention
toward me. Look!" he added, raising his
eyes to the thoughtful painted features, "does
that countenance betray deceit or craft? The
man who could, as he did, risk his life to
save a comrade in battle; who could sub-
stitute himself to be a prisoner so that his
wounded friend should be able to return to
his wife and family; who could forgive his
tenantry a year's rent for joy at the victory
of Waterloo—is it conceivable that a man
capable of such noble sentiments could tra-
itorously consign the property he loved so
much to base-born scoundrels?"

"My master will be glad to have his own
house to himself."

At the open door stood a strange man-
servant, and as he gave the impertinent mes-
sage, he seemed enjoying the impotent rage
it caused.

The lawyer picked up his papers, the doc-
tor and the parson drew on their gloves—
both pairs of gloves hearing a wondrous si-
militude, and evidently obtained from a like
funeral source; the far-away cousins sighed
in chorus, as they arranged their streaming
hair bands; and Mr. Nattell fiercely planted
his hat on his frowning brows. He strode
out past the unwelcome messenger, disdain-
ing to notice the man's mock salutation, and
held grim silence till he reached the entrance
hall; there he turned and spoke his last an-
athema.

Many a Nattell had stood in that shadowy
hall; come with iron-clad forms and brave,
determined faces had there turned to take
a last look at this familiar chamber, ere
they passed out to meet a hero's death in
battle. Some, borne down with heavy do-
mestic grief, had there grappled with the
son's agony, while their sad eyes roved
over the vacant room, no longer brightened
by the cherished form now lying cold in
death. The heavy table in the center of the
paved floor, dented with marks made by
strange weapons and vessels long since van-
ished; the faded tapestried chairs, once gay
as the sweet faces that bent over their de-
signing, long ages ago; the discolored opaque
glass in the high, deep-set windows; the
dark portraits of forgotten Nattells hanging
up amongst the cobwebs between the rusty
pieces of armor, which had been in many a
bloody fray; the great fire-place, with its
brass dogs and heraldic chimney-piece; and
more than all, the modern sword and epu-
lettes, depending from another portrait of
the last Nattell—all spoke to Beresford's
heart with a mournful fervor he could not
still. Were all these little relics, so long
hoarded as sacred heirlooms; were these
walls, so long the shrine of the parent tem-
ple, whose branches had from time immemorial
supported Church and State, to become dis-
honored and contaminated by baseborn
rogues? Soft regret and tender reminiscences
tore the heart of the disinherited, as he looked
around the well-remembered place; but
anger and scorn swept away the gentle
emotions, and no Nattell had ever looked so
grim, or spoken so fiercely as did this scholar
of the nineteenth century.

"I go," he cried, and each word fell clear-
ly and hissing, as it carved itself on the
stone floor to speak to future generations;
"I go, but only for a little while. May Heav-
en's curse crush me to the earth if I do not
speedily return to cleanse this house from its
pollution!"

"Come on, come on," cried the Doctor,
forcibly pushing Mr. Nattell over the thresh-
old. "Act fast, talk afterward; only women
and fools threaten. A silent enemy is more
to be feared than a parting one. When my
wife begins to scold I know her anger will
soon be over; but if she goes on with her work
and takes no notice of me when I have of-
fended her, I feel myself an unmitigated
wretch."

Beresford Nattell permitted himself to be
led away by his talkative companion, but he
uttered not a word in answer. They passed
through the long avenue and out at the
lodge gates, and then he stood still to take
a last survey of the old house which
had for the first time refused him its accus-
tomed hospitality.

Was that aristocratic-looking pile, with its
lordly pleasure-grounds, its raised terrace-
walk, its buttlements and buttresses, to own

for master the man who was born in a hovel?
Was the house of Nattell to bow before the
name of Jerry? Mr. Beresford Nattell's hand
grasped the gate for support and the cold
touch of the iron seemed to confirm the de-
ceit.

The doctor let him look and muse for a
few moments, and then he touched his arm
and pointed to the road. Mr. Nattell un-
derstood; he moved determinately from his
melancholy survey, and linking his arm in
his companion's they walked up the winding
lane toward the village.

"Welcome, Squire! welcome! My father
was first to welcome your uncle home from
prison among the mountaineers. 'Tis queer I
should come upon you this day. Please
God, I hope many a year will pass before
such another long black procession as we
formed down here to-day carries you away
from us."

The speaker stood at a side gate opening
into a hay field; he rode a handsome enough
bay horse, but its glossy coat sadly wanted
grooming. He was a fair type of a well-to-
do farmer; untidy enough, and not over
clean in his dress, but riding fourteen stone
and showing in his ruddy face and bright
blue eyes that he was "a man at ease in his
possessions." As he spoke he dismounted,
fastened a shabby bridle to the gate-post,
and with frank cordiality, mingled with
deep respect, stretched forth the right hand
of welcome to him he believed to be his new
landlord.

Beresford Nattell did not accept the broad
tanned palm, though he had known John
Tasker from boyhood; he drew back, and
dust rose up and sprinkled his black clothes
and hatband, as if nature conspired with
men to insult and to degrade him.

"Wait," he said bitterly, and motioning
the farmer to keep away. "Save your wel-
come for the rightful heir. I own nothing
here but six feet of room in the chance-
vaux!"

"Lord love 'ee!"

John Tasker drew out a big handkerchief,
took off his hat, and wiped his massive
white forehead, staring in amazement at the
doctor, then at the Squire the while.

"There's the devil to pay," explained the
doctor, pitifully; "Godelands will soon be Bad-
lands, for Jos. Jerry is lord of the manor."

John Tasker staggered back till he rested
against the gate, and there with his legs wide
apart, his hands outstretched, and his open
mouth showing a double row of strong yellow
teeth, he faintly ejaculated—

"The Lord forgive you for such a hoax,
doctor!"

Beresford Nattell regained his composure;
he was a man of strong nerve and self-pos-
session generally, and the farmer's emotion
bordered so nearly on the ludicrous as to
act as a stimulant to his fallen spirits. He
put his hand out briskly and shook John
Tasker's passive fist heartily, crying:

"All right, Tasker; you shall bid me wel-
come yet. No earthly reasoning shall sat-
isfy me that Jerry came by his innings fairly.
Come with us to the inn, and I'll tell you
how matters stand."

[To be continued.]

MILLVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY,

WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned wish to inform their old
friends and patrons, and the public gener-
ally, that they are now ready for work, having
their Machinery in fine condition. They will
now receive Wool to manufacture into Jeans or
Linos, or to card and spin into white, colored or
mixed yarn.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURING:
Jeans, 1 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 65
cents per yard.
Jeans, 1 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per
yard.
Jeans, 1 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin
twill, \$1.00 per yard.
Jeans, 2 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin
twill, from \$1.00 to 1.25 cents per yard.
Linos, White, 50 cents per yard.
Linos, Colored, a variety of colors, 60 cents per
yard.
Yarns, White, Carding, and Spinning, 35 cents
per lb.
Yarns, Colored, a variety of colors, 45 cents per
lb.
Yarns, Gray, Indigo colors, 55 cents per lb.
Yarns, Dark Indigo mixed colors, 70 cents per
lb.

The above prices include Government Taxes,
so there will be no extra charges.
We require 12 ounces clean tub-washed Wool
per yard for heavy Jeans; 10 ounces for fine
Jeans; 8 ounces for Linos.

We pay the highest Cash Price for Wool in pay-
ment for work, or in exchange for goods.
Address Box No 107, Frankfort, Ky.
May 26-1m. JOS. CORBUTT & SON.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that
WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April,
1865, murdered — Adams, in the county of
Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is
going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wil-
kins Warren and his delivery to the jailer
of Bath county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

I have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th
day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the
78d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches high,
weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and
has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had
on when he committed the murder military coat,
striped pants and high topped boots.
May 19, 1865-3m.

The Grievances which Led to the Rebellion.

The want of persistence and pluck displayed by the Southern population in their resistance to the national arms, and the extent to which, in spite of the awful threats and promises by which the conflict was both heralded and accompanied, the real work of the war was left to the regularly organized armies, is probably the best refutation that could possibly be afforded of the theory that the revolted States had any real grievance to complain of.

There has probably never been a war in which the armies in the field have fought with more bravery and impetuosity. No greater recklessness of life and contempt for danger, have, perhaps, ever been displayed than the rebels have displayed on a hundred battlefields. They have in the heat of fight borne killing, and even rushed on death, with a wonderful sang froid; but there is one quality which neither they nor the people have exhibited, though it is that one of all others which we were led to expect most strongly—and that is desperation. From the very first hour of the war, every pains was taken to impress the public mind at the North and in Europe with the idea that examples of devotion on a great scale were to be expected in this struggle, such as have never been witnessed in any other, and many of us watched day after day, all the more anxiously, as the fortunes of the Confederacy began to wane, for some savage and awful piece of self-sacrifice; something that would convince the world that there was behind the rebel armies a spirit over which bayonets had no power.

Nothing of the kind has ever been seen. We have seen the drama before us from first to last, and there is not a single "startling" effect to be found in it. There is nothing in the history of war more regular, more commonplace than the whole plot, once we have passed the first outbreak. It is in this that the wonderful part of the story is to be found. Their taking up arms at all was a strange, wild, unaccountable freak, though it would not, perhaps, be difficult to show that even this was the result of a mistake. But the field once taken, the contest rolled on, as far as the South was concerned, as tamely, as dully, as any other war. Armies were first raised by outburst of enthusiasm; then, in the very second campaign, recruited by force; in the third began skulking in every direction; in the fourth there was no stomach for fighting left in anybody, and it was all over. They fought splendidly, no doubt, but no better than so warlike a race might be expected to fight, in any cause, when brought face to face with an enemy.

If all the stories which Southern newspapers told of the horrors committed by the enemy, of the ravishing, burning and plundering, which marked the march of the federal troops, were believed by the rebel army, there was matter enough in them to make any man desperate who could be made desperate; to make men who were as much in earnest as their editors said they were, accept of quarter more cheerfully. Prisoners have never in any war been more readily taken, or the chances of successful resistance more rapidly calculated. We have seen no sieges like Saragossa, or Derry, or Venosa. As soon as strongholds became plainly untenable out came the garrison; as soon as any line of defence has seemed insecure, the army behind it has marched off, or, if necessary, run off. The desperation has all been on paper, and on the tongue; and at the last, these armies, which combined would perhaps have been larger than that which Wellington led at Waterloo, have flung down their arms almost in the same week, from the ordinary prosaic dislike to fighting against larger odds.

The population at home, too, have shown less disposition to die out of spite than the soldiers. No "general rising" has ever been got out of them. No appeals or proclamations have ever been sufficient to induce them to offer any resistance to the "vandal invader." He has marched, foraged and encamped where he pleased, and the inhabitants have never been persuaded to make any more active demonstrations of hostility than moving away with their families and negroes. They refused either to burn their cotton or emancipate their slaves for his annoyance.

Nobody who knows the Southern people will believe for one moment, that a real attempt by a foreign invader to subjugate and enslave them would be met in this way. An army which they knew to be really bent on robbing them of their liberties and laying them prostrate at the feet of a despot, as Poland, or Hungary, or Italy have been laid, would certainly have a different tale to tell from Sherman's or Grant's army. The want of intensity in action which has marked the struggle which has just closed, can only be accounted for by the hypothesis that the mass of the people knew from the outset that the "grievances" conjured up by the politicians were all humbug; that they rushed into disunion in the belief that the people would meet with no resistance, and that fighting once begun, there was nothing to sustain their courage but pride.—N. Y. Times

Them Skirts.

The Philadelphia Daily News says that General Pritchard, the captor of Jefferson Davis, is now in Philadelphia. He thus recounts the facts about the skirts in which the quasi-president was captured:

When the Union troops approached the woods where Davis was sleeping, the camp was entirely surprised. There was no resistance. Pritchard was requested not to disturb a couple of tents, as the occupants were ladies, who were dressing. He complied with the request. By and by a couple of ladies, one of whom wore a white nightgown and a shawl, and who proved to be Mrs. Davis, appeared and asked that an old lady with them might be allowed to go to a spring to get some water. The "old lady" wore a lady's water-proof cloak fastened about the waist, reaching to the heels. A large shawl, with a black ground and colored border, covered the head and the upper part of the person. The person carried a tin bucket. The request was granted and a couple of soldiers were sent with the "lady" to the spring.

On the way one of the soldiers detected the boots of a man beneath the feminine skirts, and at once suspected that they had Davis. He was taken back to Colonel Pritchard, and soon confessed that he was Jefferson Davis. The whole party were safely conveyed to the coast. The main facts of the capture are almost precisely as they were stated.

The Work of Slavery.

[By our Kentucky Contributor.]

There are a few facts in reference to the vote Kentucky will give upon the constitutional amendment that would be well for her people to consider. Ist. It is now an acknowledged fact that this strife was waged for the negro; that the South attempted to destroy the Union to save the negro; that she waged four years of a bloody and cruel war in behalf of negro slavery; that in order to preserve it she has caused us to waste hundreds of thousands of lives and expended more money than the 4,000,000 slaves of the South were worth; and that after all she has been whipped and slavery must be destroyed. 2d. Slavery is destroyed everywhere but in Kentucky. Every rebel State is now a free labor State, and thither are flocking hundreds of thousands of Northerners seeking homes and fortunes. It is said that not less than one-half of Sherman's army will return South and settle as soon as they are discharged. It is also with all the other armies of the Union. Perfect fleets are leaving the seaboard cities, packed with emigrants to the South; and the railroads through Kentucky, as well as the boats down the Mississippi, go loaded with the vast throng. Besides this, the wealth of the North is also pouring in one lavish stream into the same great reservoir. Now mark this fact. A vast proportion of this capital and emigration pass through Kentucky, refusing to stop because slavery still exists in this State. Many of these emigrants look upon our fair fields, our fertile hills and dales, and long to stay and dwell here with us, but the curse of slavery hangs like a dark cloud upon our prosperity, and drives them away. We lose their labor, lose their intelligence, lose their capital, lose all the multiplied means of prosperity which they would bring with them, because we refuse to give up a system of slavery which cannot possibly last until this date in 1865 even in Kentucky. But look now at the condition of slavery in our State. Could it be worse? Could we have it more thoroughly demoralized? 30,000 field hands are in the army, and there is no one to take their places—the wives and children of these soldiers are free, and wandering from place to place, and no one willing to hire them for fear of a law of the State which affixes a penalty of \$5 per day upon every one doing so. Yet this is the miserable condition of this institution to which we hold, while thousands of intelligent laborers and millions of capital pass through our borders, and seek homes where slavery exists no longer. We appeal to the good sense of our people to correct this. We appeal to their interest. Stop fighting for abstractions, and vote this institution out of the way of our prosperity. Will you do it?

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

RETURNING TO A RIGHT MIND.—As evidence of the returning spirit of good feeling and brotherly fellowship in the South, we quote from the Norfolk (Va.) Courier, of May 30, which says:

"We are back again in the Union! And what is there of such awful import in this? Were not our fathers born under the same flag, fostered under the same institutions, educated in the same schools with our Northern brethren? Do not the same bones bleach at Yorktown over which the granite shaft of Bunker Hill stands in solemn and fitting consideration? Are we not united in marriage—by the ties of ancestral blood—by the ties of warm friendship—by commercial intercourse—by personal and State interest—by our physical structure—by rivers—by mountains, and by everything that makes a homogeneous people? Why, in the face of these facts, cling with a demented tenacity to aspirations which have been crushed—to hopes which have been wrecked—to fancies and delusions, which have no foundation, but in the disordered feelings engendered by war? Do we wish to make our people and our Poland, Ireland, or Hungary? Have not our victors been more than magnanimous—forgetting, as none but Americans can forget, and stilling the wild behests of fanaticism to listen to the pleadings of mercy? If these advances are met with sullenness—if we prove obstinate and obdurate to the bitter end—on our heads will rest the blood of martyred liberty. The Northern people, whose determination in this war has been so fearfully displayed, will hold this country, it necessarily compels, even if every third inhabitant will be compelled to take the field. We can have no civil system of our own, and generation after generation will groan under a military despotism. We will have to pay for that standing army, and sweat and toil to procure that tribute. Is our disappointment so great that we are prepared for this? If so let the dividing line be drawn, so that those who want to suffer may suffer, separate the innocent from the guilty, and let Justice deal out her punishment with an even hand."

But we do not think this is the disposition of the Southern people. Self-interest and a free, untrammelled social, political and commercial intercourse will restore that old feeling which made us a band of brothers, and made this Republic of the West the freest spot on God's footstool. To the accomplishment of this end, the Courier shall work, and may it be aided in its designs by every true Southern man, woman and child.

AMERICA IN EUROPE.—We have felt and said throughout that the Unionists of this country were fighting the battle of liberty for the Human Race. President Lincoln early noted the fact that, while many officers educated at West Point at the National cost and drawing good pay from our Treasury, went over to the Slaveholders' Rebellion, not a single private soldier or sailor of our old single establishment was tempted to follow their example. Every steamship from Europe brings additional evidence of the moral and intellectual uprising of the masses in consequence of our triumph. If an election were soon to take place in France, none can doubt that a large accession to the Republican phalanx of Deputies would result. The Volks Zeitung (People's Gazette) of Berlin, recently says:

"Every Republican in Europe now holds up his head, prouder and freer; he need no longer drop his head before the most incartate monarchist; for never, since the commencement of history, have Republican institutions proved truer than now. The tone of the Liberal press becomes more confident and bolder, while the organs of the aristocracy can hardly suppress their rage, and try to find consolation in the daily wailing howl of a military despotism. France, too, recovers her Republican conscience, for it is reported from all districts that a new spirit has pervaded the masses since the fall of Richmond, and principally since the death of Lincoln; and this spirit causes anxiety and care to the men in power. Richmond was the citadel of tyranny and barbarism for both worlds, and its fall was the second storming of the Bastille."

A Plain View of the Case.

We should no longer have a doubt as to our real position. We are undergoing changes "not dreamed of in our philosophy." As to our new political and domestic relations, we have sufficient light before us to comprehend them. Some of our friends, so long accustomed to different usage, seem loth to admit that we are about to realize the changes, which it has been the province of the press to advise them of. As to slavery, it dies with the rebellion. Some think that the Supreme Court will annul an act which was enforced for the time, as a military measure, necessary to the suppression of the rebellion. The sooner this delusion is dispelled the better it will be for ourselves and the country. Through the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau, the government is proceeding vigorously to establish, in almost every section of the country, the new relations between the negro and his former master. As to the practicability of the system, or any view we may entertain of the subject different from those of the authorities it does not change, in the least, the fact, that our former system of labor is undergoing a complete revolution. The question we have to meet, is to make the best of it, and place ourselves in order accordingly.

As to our relation with the General Government, it is simple and plain. We are restored to our former obligations and allegiance. True, some of the favorite political theories to which we adhered in the past, have been submerged. The question of State sovereignty has been settled on the broader basis of a sovereign nationality. Henceforth the States are integral parts of a Federal head, and indivisible, by virtue of their essential existence to the life-being of the whole. They will exercise, as hitherto, all local and municipal functions, subject alike to the laws and constitution of the United States.

The opposing theories of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, have at length culminated in the triumph of the latter. The antagonistic ideas of these great men, as to the true theory of Republican Government, which have been advocated with so much zeal by their respective adherents, and which have alternated in the various administrations of the Government from its inception, has resulted in the final triumph of those of Mr. Hamilton. Henceforth the States have no exercise of the sovereign power which has been claimed for them, that high prerogative being vested exclusively in the General Government.

These are facts, which, however contrary they may be to the lesson we were taught, we must accept, nevertheless, as the logic of necessity. Citizenship in Massachusetts and South Carolina, confers one and the same benefits, with no right or immunity peculiar to the one not enjoyed by the other.—Atlanta Journal

[From the New Orleans Times, May 27.]

Hopes of the Crescent City.

To-day commences a new era in the commercial history of New Orleans. Obvious military reasons have rendered necessary certain restrictions of internal and coastwise business intercourse, which have fettered and almost completely obstructed the resuscitation of our former regular and prosperous trade with the interior. The immense expenditures of the government in the work of suppressing a powerful insurrection led to the policy of imposing onerous duties on the little domestic traffic permitted in this section of the country. Travel from point to point has been limited by the rigid and universal application of a troublesome passport system. The end of hostilities has relieved the government from the necessity of keeping up these restraints and grievous burdens. In the south, on this side of the Mississippi, to-day, trade in all descriptions of merchandise, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, is as free as it is in the north, or was before the war began. The vexatious permit system is abolished. The Provost Marshal General is no longer forced to the laborious and disagreeable task of inspecting the business of the country. The travel is among the things that were "Travel for business or pleasure to any place on the east bank of the Mississippi, or the interior beyond, is from this time forward unrestricted wholly. That a similar abolition of restrictions on commerce and trade will before long be adopted with reference to the country west of the Mississippi, there is no room for doubt, and the prospect for a revival of the prosperity of the Crescent city is hence most encouraging. The railway system of the South will soon be restored to the resumption of its great task of usefulness. What there is of produce in the southern country will shortly, by old accustomed channels, find its way to our levee. The telegraph will put business on a surer footing by keeping us apprised of the condition of northern markets. People can resume work with a will; and if a great commercial success is not immediately attained, we shall be able to make a good, solid and encouraging beginning. Trusting to the established character of our merchants for character and good sense, we may well believe that the heat will be done that circumstances admit. The end of the war brings liberty with it, and liberty to white men. We have reason to be thankful for peace.

REBEL IMPUDENCE.—Another most refreshing piece of unsophisticated rebel impudence is presented in the case of John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. This man, who admits that his four sons had been in the rebel army till its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could towards the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to Gen. Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship rights, and complaining of his sufferings and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear their rebel uniform. General Gordon's reply to this impudent secessionist gave him to understand that he and his sons had been traitors to the Government, and were entitled to no favor from it, but would receive such as in its leniency it might see proper to grant.

The Last Battle.

Probably the last battle of the war against the rebellion was fought on the 12th or 13th of May, near Boca Chica, in Texas, concerning which we have two accounts. One by the rebel Gen. J. E. Slaughter, represents that he attacked the Federals, 80 strong, with only 300 men, drove them eight miles, killing and wounding 30 and taking 80 prisoners. This was done by him with a loss of only 5 wounded, manifestly a great victory on the part of the rebels, which, however, as they had three pieces of artillery and the Federals none, might have happened. But on the other hand we have a letter, published in the New York Herald, from Brazos Santiago, giving an account of what is evidently the same affair, which is rather different in the figures. It puts the number on the Federal side at 300, who went out upon

an expedition to capture horses. They took a small rebel camp, and burned it, of which Slaughter says nothing, and dispersed the horses, but going too far, and the rebels at Brownsville being alarmed, it was necessary to retreat. They did so without losing any killed, and but five wounded, although they admit seventy missing, several of whom have returned, and more stragglers being expected. So this great battle turns out to be a small affair on both sides, when we look back to the memories of fields like those of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Stone River, Chichanaua, Chattanooga, Atlanta, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Franklin, Nashville, Petersburg and Five Forks; nevertheless, although a skirmish, we will accept it as "the last battle." So may it be.—Madison Courier.

[Communicated.]

MIDWAY, KENTUCKY,

June 1st, 1865.]

At a meeting of the Young Ladies of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, at Midway, Kentucky, Mrs. M. A. Hall was called to the Chair and Miss M. L. Mitchell appointed Secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of gratitude for the special favors received during a pleasure excursion to Frankfort, Kentucky. The following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our health and happiness have been largely promoted by a pleasure excursion to our neighboring city of Frankfort, Kentucky, and feeling in our hearts a disposition, in some measure, to requite our generous contributors:

1. Resolved, That we tender our most hearty expressions of gratitude to Samuel Gill, Esq., Superintendent of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads, for his liberal act of kindness in presenting us a complimentary ticket on the train.

2. That we, in like manner, mark the kind and polite attention of Mr. S. B. Voris, Conductor, and other officers of the train, during our ride to the city and from it.

3. That we cordially acknowledge the generosity and warm reception of the "Sisters" and other citizens of Frankfort for which we feel our inability to offer a requital of sufficient worth.

4. That we accept the offer of our Curators and Faculty to join in our expressions of gratitude.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the above mentioned individuals and to the Louisville Journal and Frankfort Commonwealth for publication.

Done by order of the Young Ladies of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, this 1st of June.

Miss LYDIA ARMSTRONG
Miss CARRIE EVANS,
Miss LIZZIE BUTLER,
Miss MARIA HANEN,
Miss MOLLIE BROADHURST,
Committee.

From the Vicksburg Herald, May 28.

Revival of Business in Vicksburg.

For several weeks past the revival of business in this city has been quite a noticeable fact. The streets have been thronged daily with people from the country, and the crowd still continues. Every department of trade was going ahead with a perfect rush. Cotton buyers were thicker than honey changers in the temple, or fiddlers in hell. They are ravenous for cotton, smelling it afar off, and pursuing the wagons laden with the staple with the most untiring zeal. They swarm around a cotton bale like ants on a crumb, and are as hard to shake off as the itch. There is money in cotton, and a good many enterprising men have found it out. The country people certainly have no right to complain of a want of attention to their interests on the part of the cotton brokers and business men of Vicksburg, for they pursue them faithfully. Yesterday Washington street was white with cotton bales, and crammed with wagons. It was almost impossible for vehicles to pass on some portions of the street, in consequence of the crowd. Broad-horned southerners of the good days bygone, patiently drawing heavy cotton wagons, passed and re-passed our windows from early dawn to dewy eve, and the drivers made the air vocal with their voices shouting the word of command. Peace is a glorious boon and our people can appreciate its value now.

ITCHING FOR INTERMEDDLING.—A member of the British Parliament wants his Government to interfere in the United States to prevent Davis' case proceeding to extremity, would be deplored by the whole civilized world. If the whole civilized world had just got saty over a formidable rebellion, it would be of a different way of thinking at least that is the experience of history, for we scarcely know of an instance in which the principal was not proceeded against to extremity when caught. Certainly the British Government gives us no such instance. Even now it has a reward set upon Nens Sahib's head, and executed without mercy the King of Delhi, in the last rebellion in India, justified, as the native population was, in overcoming their conquerors if they could. The British Government, we think, has had enough of intermeddling in the affairs of the United States. While its opinions upon State and international matters will be received with respect, its opinions upon our domestic concerns will have but little weight or influence, and might with propriety be kept under a wise suppression. The United States, in Davis' case, will do what is just and politic, uninfluenced by what the sympathizers abroad may think or say about the matter.—Phil. Ledger.

Public Speaking.

Hon. J. H. Lowry candidate for Congress in the 3d district will address the people of that district at the following times and places, to-wit:

BARKEN COUNTY.
Glasgow, Monday, June 19th.
Naboth, Tuesday, June 20th.
Sandora's Precinct, Wednesday, June 21st.
Tracey, Thursday, June 22d.
Merry Oaks, Friday, June 23d.
Gosio Horn, Saturday, June 24th.

METCALFE COUNTY.
Edmonton, Monday, June 27th.
Randolph, Tuesday, June 27th.
Lafayette, Wednesday, June 28th.
Pendleton's Mills, Thursday, June 29th.
Mosby Ridge Meeting House, Friday, June 30th.

Ray's Cross Roads, Saturday, July 1st.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., except at Horse Cave, where it will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. The people are earnestly urged to turn out en masse. The Hon. H. Grider, (his competitor,) is respectfully invited to attend.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co's advertisement in another column.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864-336-tw4wly.

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO

May 16-3m

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, each of which is giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BEATY OIL WELL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22d DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent organization of the Company, according to the terms of their charter.

L. BARNEY,
Secretary pro tem.

BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 21, 1865-6m.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (near 42 & 41 Nassau St.)

offer for sale the following magnificent list of

Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry.....\$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders.....\$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Sticks, Boson Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered, and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be used with order.

Every letter, from whence source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,

W. FORTSYTH & CO.,

39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 16, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rules levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " " " " " "	\$100 "
Ten " " " " " " " "	\$500 "
20 " " " " " " " "	\$1000 "
\$1 " " " " " " " "	\$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. S. S. FRY,
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Review of News.

The Conservatives of the Covington District met in Convention at Covington, on Tuesday last, and nominated A. H. Ward, Esq., of Cynthiana, as their Candidate for Congress. The Frankfort resolutions were adopted.

The Conservatives of the 7th District met in Lexington, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Hon. Brutus J. Clay, who served them so well during the sessions of the last Congress, was unceremoniously pitched overboard. His friends charge that he was "tricked" out of the nomination. Geo. S. Shanklin, Esq., was the successful nominee. The Convention ratified the Powell-Harney-Davis platform.

The President has issued his proclamation removing all restrictions on trade in Tennessee, and also with Southern ports, except in goods contraband of war.

A proclamation has been issued by President Johnson appointing Judge Wm. L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and re-establishing the National authority over the State.

The Price Current of New Orleans reports 5,382 bales of cotton at that city on the 1st of June.

Maj. Gen. Warren has resigned his commission. The gallant Gen. Osterhaus succeeds him in command at Vicksburg.

The honorably discharged soldiers have been granted the privilege of retaining their arms at the following rates: Musket and accoutrements, \$10; carbines and revolvers, \$8; sabres and swords, with or without belts, \$3.

There is a report from New Orleans that Kirby Smith took 15,000 of his rebel troops, and \$1,000,000 in specie to Mexico with him.

We take pleasure in recommending to our Kentucky friends Holbrook, Pomeroy & Haines, attorneys at law, Chicago, Illinois. Any business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to, and for reasonable compensation.

The "Conservatives' Opposition to the Amendment.

It is argued generally by the Opposition party of Kentucky that a regard for the rights and feelings of her sister States of the South forbids that she should give her voice for the Constitutional Amendment. The desires and feelings of those States that have stood firm to their allegiance to the Government, the right of these States to require the overthrow of that institution which has attempted the destruction of the Union and which will always threaten its life is not at all regarded, or regarded only to be treated with contempt. Yet the peace and well-being of Kentucky now enjoys is owing to the fealty of these States to their old Government. While on the contrary the States which have seceded have essayed to destroy the Republic, to force Kentucky from her allegiance and to force her dark and bloody ground of rebellion. True patriots everywhere are asking that that which has nourished treason and brought forth rebellion shall, in a strictly Constitutional mode, be removed. But it might hurt a traitor's feelings and that the Kentucky Conservative is most loath to do. Is such conduct either honorable or generous? Does not true chivalry and honest pride revolt against it? Yet in these Kentucky has, in days past, made her boast, and her conduct and bearing have made true the boast. But now when she is asked to come to the help of the Union with all her power and all her resources—now when the Union has escaped the great danger which has threatened its life and asks for this amendment to the constitution as a safeguard against rebellion in the future, Kentucky Conservatives say, No, it is an infatuation upon the rights of Southern traitors, they won't like it! In their mind the desire of a patriot, working for the life of the Union, has not the weight of a feather in the scale against the wishes and views of a traitor. In fact the Conservative leaders of the State act and speak as though they were utterly ignorant of the rebellion which has deluged the land with blood, and which was created, urged on and aided by slavery. The platform of the party adopted at Frankfort—the work of Powell, Harney and Davis—ignores the rebellion, with the exception of allusions to it incidentally for the purpose of condemning all the measures out of the rebels, but of the United States Government for its suppression, and of demanding a full restoration to returned traitors of their forfeited rights. This tender regard for the feelings of those who have brought upon us all the miseries of the rebel-

lion, and this scornful disregard of the desire of the Government and of the people of the loyal States, shews where their heart is.—The Constitutional Amendment will remove that which is an acknowledged trouble of our country's peace; but the States lately in rebellion don't like it; therefore the Opposition party say it must not be passed. Will Kentucky be ruled by this will and interest of traitors, or by her own interest and that of the Union? Loyalty to her Government will certainly prevail.

Philonegroidism.

The desperate clutch which Kentucky is taking on the negro, the close clasp of the dark object in its arms, is bringing upon her the contempt of her sister States. This is hard to say, and hard to bear, but it is so.—Patriotism calls for the abolition of slavery; the interest of the Commonwealth calls for it; self-interest calls for it; everything that appeals to a man's highest and best principles calls for it, but it must not be done. For it is negro—not "on the brain," but in the heart, and the heart's idol cannot be overturned. There it must be hugged and worshipped, though it has nearly destroyed the family, the State, and the Nation, and will yet do it if it be not itself destroyed. This insane love for an institution which has stood and always must stand in the way of our prosperity and peace, both national, State, and social, cannot but bring us into contempt. And how great a fall from the high position Kentucky has always occupied, from the high esteem in which she has always been held.

The sentiment which this negro-love is provoking is well displayed in the following from the Madison Courier. No one, unprejudiced and unblinded by this strange, revolting *amor Ethiopticus* can hear the talk and appeals of the Conservatives of Kentucky, without feeling the same contempt. The Courier says, "the negro lives and flourishes in the public arena. He won't die or be killed off by proclamations, universal freedom or the successes of war. 'Negro on the brain' is as virulent in some localities as ever. This disease is more violent in Kentucky than any where else at present. Women with close cut hair and men with long hair continue the discussion of 'negro equality,' &c. It is consoling to know that the negro is passing away from discussions in the loyal States. There is enough of it left, but still it is passing away. The discussion of the status of the negro is rife on the other side of the river. The 'conservatives' of the Democratic and Copperhead persuasion hammer away at the old song. They have no new arguments. They die hard, but die they must. Slavery has had singular phases. At Petersburg, Va., a lady—a violent secessionist—told an officer of the Federal army there on duty at that city, that Southern mothers gave up their sons to the war without a murmur, or shedding a tear; but when an order came for their negro men to work on rebel fortifications, the same women cried and wrung their hands in sorrow. They would not be comforted. Not that they did not love their sons, but that they loved their negroes—representing dollars, the property of the sons—more. Disguise it as they may, it is love for the negro in Kentucky which warms up the hearts of the conservatives of that State."

A Correction.

The Observer and Reporter, quoting "Mack's" account of negro recruiting in Frankfort, says that it "shows some of the means taken by the Abolition officers of the United States Army, to deplete Kentucky of her slaves with a view to force on her the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment." We beg leave to correct the Observer and Reporter. It was not an "Abolition officer of the United States Army," but an Abolition officer of the United States Court that did the business—caused the standstill among the negroes, thus depleting Kentucky of her slaves. No negro recruit could be found. The negroes were satisfied to stay at home. In this quandary the Federal Court Clerk comes to the assistance of the recruiting Agent, makes a speech denouncing the Constitutional Amendment, and the depleted ranks of the negro regiment are filled. The cause of this act on the part of this gentleman is probably this. His brother, the Attorney General had written a letter to the Louisville Democrat declining Mr. Combs' call upon him to become a candidate for Congress, in which he stated he was opposed to the Constitutional Amendment on principle, and that it there were not five slaves left in Kentucky he would still oppose it. To prove the truth of this assertion, the disinterestedness of the champion of the Attorney General, that in his opposition he is ruled only by high principle, his brother, the Conservative Candidate for the Legislature and the Radical Federal Court Clerk—extraneous will meet occasionally—has taken upon himself the task of reducing the number of slaves to the requisite five. So the State being freed of the negro, the Attorney General in his fighting the Amendment will show that he is impelled by principle alone. This statement leads to another correction. The means of which the Observer speaks were not taken "to deplete Kentucky of her slaves with a view to force on her the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment." By no means. This depleting her of her slaves is undertaken to show that the Democratic Conservatives, in general, are governed only by pure, unadulterated, high-strung principle in their opposition to the Amendment, and especially to reveal the angelic purity of the motives and views of the Attorney General.

We make these corrections with cheerfulness as we do not wish injustice done to the Conservative Candidate for the Legislature, and are opposed to having that praise which

is his due bestowed upon an "Abolition officer of the United States Army." The Observer and Reporter could not have carefully read the article it quotes or it would have seen its inaccuracy.

Fourth of July in Louisville.

Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of this great National holiday by the citizens of Louisville. The Fair Ground near the city has been selected as the place at which the festivities will be held, and a day of great enjoyment is anticipated—at least everything is being done by a competent Committee to ensure this. From the following notes it will be seen that the authorities and citizens of Frankfort are invited to participate on the occasion. Of course all will accept who can.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

May 25, 1865.

His Honor the Mayor and Common Council of Frankfort, Ky.:

Gentlemen: The committee of arrangements for the proper observance of the 4th of July, have instructed me to invite through your honorable body the citizens generally of Frankfort, Ky., to join them in celebrating the eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence, at the Fair Grounds, near this city.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER P. MYERS.

We would suggest to our readers the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July in every town and village throughout the State. The peace which is settling down upon us, the increased strength and power which our independence and nationality have gained gives fresh glory to that day and call for its general observance. And the festivities might most appropriately take this shape. Gather the returned soldiers of the Union together in every neighborhood, and get up pic-nics, or basket meetings or barbecues in their honor, and as an acknowledgment of our appreciation of their glorious services. Give them a day of pleasure in return for the hardships they have borne for us and as a token of the regard and affection in which they are held by all loyal people. Let the Fourth of July this year be a soldier's holiday; let the citizens in every neighborhood work with a will to make the day a happy one to our returned heroes and to the families of those who are still retained in the field. They richly deserve it.

Secretary Stanton.

The Chicago Tribune well and truly says, we do not take up a Copperhead paper now—days that does not contain a studied, malignant and mendacious attack on Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War. Some of these diatribes are merely abusive and denunciatory, others specify what are claimed to be his offenses; but all are false. There is one explanation of all these outpourings of this most valuable and efficient officer, and that is this: he has been largely instrumental in putting down the rebellion. His zeal has never been quenched in indifference, his energy has never tired, and his blows have never failed of their effect. He has been so energetic against the skulking and cowardly home traitors as against Jeff. Davis in the rebel Cabinet, or Gen. Lee in the field, hence the railings and cursing of which he is the object. Mr. Stanton, refusing at first to wear it, has finally carved the name—Carnot, Organizer of Victory. The copperhead strike at him in vain.

The Military Situation.

The various military divisions of the United States have been definitely arranged, as follows: Division of the Atlantic, embracing the Departments of the East and Pennsylvania and the Middle Departments of Virginia, North and South Carolina, to be commanded by General Meade, with headquarters at Philadelphia; Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Departments of Ohio, the Northwest, Missouri and Arkansas, to be commanded by General Sherman, with headquarters at St. Louis; Division of Tennessee, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to be commanded by General Thomas, with headquarters at Nashville; Division of the Southwest, embracing Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to be commanded by General Sheridan, with headquarters at New Orleans.

THE DISASTER OF MONDAY LAST.—The explosion of the Locomotive boiler at the depot at Frankfort on Monday last, which was noticed in our last paper, was most disastrous in its effects. In addition to the three we mentioned as having been immediately killed, it pains us much to record that five have since died. John Henderson, Jr., of Frankfort, died in a few hours. A young son of John Miles, of Franklin county who was so badly scalded that the skin of his entire body came off with the removal of his clothes, lingered till one o'clock Tuesday morning when death came to his relief. Mike Fox, road-master for this division, and a soldier named Kelly, died at the hospital during the afternoon. On Tuesday morning a young son of Mr. Cornelius, of our city, died from the effects of severe scalding. Four others are badly hurt, but it is hoped they will recover, though one of them lies in a very critical condition. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Religious Notice.

By Divine Permission, the Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach in the Baptist Church, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject of the Morning Discourse, "The Merits of the Revised New Testament, as published by the American Bible Union." The public are invited to be present.

Hon. Wm. Sampson.

The following proceedings of this Court of Appeals speak for themselves. Judge Sampson's delicate regard for the expressed doubts referred to does great honor to him as an upright, conscientious man, and gives assurance of his integrity as a Judge on the Appellate Bench. Gov. Bramlette's right to make the appointment cannot now be questioned, and his wisdom in his selection is patent to all.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The undersigned, Wm. Sampson, states that upon the day of June, 1865, his Excellency, T. E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky, appointed and commissioned him as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the 3d Appellate District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Hon. J. F. B. Lill, which commission is herewith presented to the court.

Doubts of the power of the Governor to make such appointment having been expressed, this undersigned respectfully submits that question to the court for decision, and is unwilling to qualify under his commission, or take his seat upon the bench until that question is judicially settled by the court.

He respectfully asks for a decision at an early day as the conveniences of this court will permit.

WM. SAMPSON.

Wm. Sampson—On motion. The Governor of this State having commissioned Hon. Wm. Sampson Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill a vacancy in the 3d Appellate District in said State, until a Judge is elected in said district, and said Sampson being unwilling to qualify and take his seat by virtue of said commission, because "doubts have been expressed" as to the Constitutional power of the Governor to make the appointment, until that question is judicially settled, and has submitted a motion in writing asking that the same may be decided.

Upon that motion the following opinion is submitted:

By Sec. 7, art. 4, of the Constitution of Ky., "Concerning the Court of Appeals." It is declared, "If a vacancy shall occur in said Court from any cause the Governor shall issue a writ of election to the proper district to fill such vacancy for the residue of the term. Provided, That if the unexpired term be less than one year, the Governor shall appoint a judge to fill such vacancy." 1 vol. R. S. p. 133.

Before such election can be held time must necessarily be allowed, that the voters in the district may be notified thereof; time must also be allowed for the sheriffs of the counties composing the district, after such election is held, to make their returns to the proper office, and to ascertain therefrom the result of the election, covering a period of from two to three months, during all of which period the district would be without a judge, if there is no constitutional provision for supplying that vacancy.

To prevent which Sec. 9 of Act 3, "Concerning the Executive Department" was adopted, which declares "He (the Governor) shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur, by granting commissions, which shall expire when such vacancies shall have been filled according to the provisions of this Constitution."

This interpretation gives effect to and harmonizes both these sections, and any other would render the one last quoted useless and superfluous.

We therefore entertain no doubt that the Governor had the constitutional power to make the appointment, and that the appointee, in virtue thereof, is legally and constitutionally a Judge of this Court.

Letter from Ex-Gov. Magoffin.

It having been reported that Ex-Governor Magoffin had announced himself to be in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, Gen. D. S. Goodloe, Chairman of the Union Executive Committee of this State, addressed him a letter asking him to address the people of Kentucky on this great question, if he could make it convenient to do so. Gov. Magoffin in his reply acknowledges that he is in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and for the simple reason that slavery is dead and it is for the interest of Kentucky to acknowledge the fact and turn her attention to "living issues." Besides this the Governor lays the death of slavery at the door of the rebellion—it is a "consequence of the revolution," he says. A hard pill for the Conservatives to swallow! We append the letter alluded to.

TEMPLE HILL, NEAR HARRODSBURG, June 10, 1865.

D. S. Goodloe, Esq., Chairman, &c.

"My Dear Sir—I have just returned from a fishing excursion, and received your letter of yesterday. You are right in supposing I am for the Constitutional Amendment. Slavery upon this continent is gone. It is an accomplished fact, and the sooner Kentucky recognizes the fact the better for her. We want no dead issues in the coming elections, on which, even if success is attained, nothing beyond the election of the candidates is accomplished. We can't have slavery, and the people ought to be deeply interested in acting upon living issues, and in saving what there is left of the Constitution—the Government of our fathers. I tried to save it all, just as it came to us from their hands, and was expounded by the courts; but, as this can't be done, let us preserve all that is left of it, outside of the negro, and we shall thus have, if we succeed the best Government on earth. The trials through which we have passed clearly demonstrate that the Government is amply able, without any increase of its powers, to protect us from foreign or domestic enemies. Henceforward there will be more confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions—slavery having expired upon this continent as a consequence of the revolution. And now, I must decline your very polite invitation to address the people of the State, upon these questions, for the present. My private affairs imperatively demand my personal attention, yet, if I thought my poor services would bring about the desired result, I should not hesitate to act in accordance with your wishes. Numerous letters, from old and valued friends, are coming in upon me daily, and I may think it my duty, in a few days, to make a public answer to these inquiries. It is painful to differ from them, but I have noted with no party for several years, because, not knowing what to do, I have done nothing—leaving it to events to shape my course.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

"B. MAGOFFIN."

"Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, requests "the Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville

Democrat, Lexington Observer, and other God-forsaken Conservative sheets to copy the above letter from their old friend Berriab."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says Gov. Brown, of Georgia, returns home pledged to assist in the work of restoring Georgia to her allegiance, and reorganizing the government of the State. He says earnestly that the game is up; the sword has settled the questions which the ballot could not settle satisfactorily, and now it is the duty of Southerners to accept the new order of things and adapt themselves to it as soon as possible. He announces his own determination to do so, and says, with a laugh, that even he may yet come to adopt the Northern views of Slavery and labor. He deprecates an appeal again to the ballot on the old question which the war has settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, June 12, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Benton v. Com'with, Jefferson; affirmed. Com'with v. Horsfall, Campbell; reversed. Hunter v. Hill, et al, Madison; reversed. Catherine Breckinridge, Fayette; reversed. Smith & Davies v. Gower, Bourbon; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, June 14, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Van Dyke's ex'r v. Delph, Lon. Ch'y; affirmed. Pearenbank v. Strauss et al, Lon. Ch'y; reversed.

Commonwealth v. Bruce, Boone; affirmed. Taylor v. Farley, Madison; reversed. Ray's adm'r v. Jennings, Garrard; reversed. Sebastian's adm'r v. Sebastian et al, Garrard; reversed.

FRANKFORT, June 15, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Palmer's ex'r v. Clark, Marion; affirmed. Abell v. Edelin & Co., Marion; affirmed. Hackley v. Davis, Garrard; affirmed. Stone et al v. Broadbent, Madison; affirmed. Clark's ex'r v. Walker's ex'r & Co., Clay; reversed.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 6, 1865.

Sosodont.

An article that is at once a teeth preserver and breath purifier, and yet so pleasant and convenient to use that its exceeding popularity does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that the Sosodont possesses these excellent qualities in an eminent degree. It has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 2c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, FOR SALE.

WILL sell, at public auction, on MONDAY THE 17th OF JULY, 1865,

FIVE LOTS

On St. Clair Street, 20 feet front, running back 70 feet, embracing that part of the Mansion House fronting on St. Clair Street. The sale will embrace also the brick, lumber, &c., which may be then upon the lot sold.

The location of these lots is the most eligible in the City of Frankfort for any kind of business that persons may wish to engage in. They will be sold separately, or all together, as may be agreed upon on the day of sale, if not sold previously at private sale.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, or a negotiable note with good personal security at four months, with interest included. The other two payments in nine and eighteen months, the payment of which to be secured by a lien on the property.

A. G. HODGES, June 16, 1865.

U. S. Excise Tax.

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of valuation and enumeration of property subject to tax under the Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, including sections relating to the collection of Internal Revenue from other acts and taken by R. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor, 4th Division, composed of the counties of Franklin and Scott, will remain open at his office in Frankfort for twelve days.

On the 23d day of June, 1865,

I will be at R. K. Woodson's office, and will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessor. All appeals must be in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the general principles of inequality or error complained of.

D. S. GOODLOE, Assessor 5th District Ky.

June 16, 1865—21.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday night, the 10th inst., a DARK BROWN HORSE,

about 15½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round, with a white mark, 2½ inches in length, on right hind quarter, has thick neck, heavy mane and tail; in form something on pony order, and is very spirited. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the return of said horse to me, or a liberal reward for such information as will lead to his recovery. S. W. PRICE. June 16, 1865—21.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Gen. Oscar Pepper, in Woodford county, on the east side of Versailles and Frankfort Pike, five miles from Versailles,

ON WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1865,

The following personal property, to-wit: 16 blooded brood Mares, with Colts; 11 head of valuable farm Horses; 1 Stallion; a fine lot of young Horses, different ages; a lot of yearling Mules; 75 head thorough-bred Cattle; 2 yoke Oxen; 100 head of thorough bred Cows and Southdown Stock; 100 bushels of Wheat; 500 bushels of Rye; 50 Bushels Barley Malt; one lot Barley; one fine Carriage, Rackaway and Harness; two four-horse Wagons, one ox Wagon, one horse Cart; farming utensils; a splendid Thrasher and Reap; three wheat Fans; Corn Shelter; one Piano; Household and Kitchen furniture; 800 to 1,000 lbs of Wool; one excellent copper Still; one copper Boiler, a number of mash Tubs, &c., and many other articles of value too numerous to mention.

Also, a few barrels of very old CROW WHISKY, the last chance for a good drink. TERMS—All sums of \$10 and under Cash, all sums over \$20, a credit of six months, purchaser to give notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Commercial Bank at Versailles. No property to be removed till terms of sale are complied with.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK

J. E. MCCOON, Administrator.

June 13-21.

*"Lou. Jour. and Lex. Obs. & Rep. publish 4 times and send bills to this office."

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds from the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. Feb. 24, 1865—4m. S. C. BULL.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds from the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. Feb. 24, 1865—4m. S. C. BULL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF FRANKFORT, FOR SALE. WILL sell, at public auction, on MONDAY THE 17th OF JULY, 1865, FIVE LOTS On St. Clair Street, 20 feet front, running back 70 feet, embracing that part of the Mansion House fronting on St. Clair Street. The sale will embrace also the brick, lumber, &c., which may be then upon the lot sold. The location of these lots is the most eligible in the City of Frankfort for any kind of business that persons may wish to engage in. They will be sold separately, or all together, as may be agreed upon on the day of sale, if not sold previously at private sale. TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, or a negotiable note with good personal security at four months, with interest included. The other two payments in nine and eighteen months, the payment of which to be secured by a lien on the property. A. G. HODGES, June 16, 1865.

1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City." "Only infallible remedies known." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Loach, &c., Exter., Is a paste—use for Rats, Mice, Rattles, Dicks and Red Ants, &c., &c. "Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator, Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c. "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every where.

See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy. HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot 452 Broadway, New York. 1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings. See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865. FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely. See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff. It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPY, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers. May 12, 1865—5m.

G. W. GRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

J. W. FINNELL.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin San Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1860-tf.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.
Fill practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
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Sept. 14, 1863-by.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Critton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jail of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-w&w3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:40 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Doggys checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf

Diarrhoea
AND
FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the value of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, come after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle."

May 25, 1864-w&wly-325.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle."

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, and of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every loyal citizen.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4.00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2.00
Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a serious evil, has been rendered more so by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, but at last opened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as an essential success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—while the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should be held responsible for the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, while we are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing in every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Unionists everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every assembly, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take for advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending on his previous resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 13th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00 per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. E. STEPHEN, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted to the highest and noblest objects, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

Terms—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address: L. A. CIVILL,
Danville, Kentucky.

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Commissioner's Notice.

By order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the 1st of March, 1865, proven as is required by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.
March 28—sw&el.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1858.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 43
Cash in the hands of Agents, 124,273 40
and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R. (3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds), 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. (Gt. Mt. Mortgage Bonds), 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. (2d Mt. Mortgage Bonds), 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00
P. & F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt. Mortgage Bonds), 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00
Buff. N. Y. & C. R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 12,000 13,360 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 36,000 39,140 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 60,000 62,500 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,000 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853-1858), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00
United States Bonds, 1851, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,625 00
United States Bonds 1852, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00
R. I. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00
Ohio State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00
Ky. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00
Michigan State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00
N. J. State Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00
N. Y. State Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00
Indiana State Bonds, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00
Atlantic Natural Gas Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 20,000 33,600 00
107 Shares Boston & Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00
50 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00
35 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00
100 Shares First National Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa., 50,000 71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 44,000 53,080 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 15,000 18,750 00
140 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 14,000 14,840 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,000 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00
400 Shares Am. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000 47,600 00
300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 35,000 00

Shares Butchers & Dro-		
kers N. Y. City.....	20,000	25,000 00
Shares Haverhill N. Y.		
City.....	10,000	10,700 00
Shares City B'k stock,		
N. Y. City.....	10,000	15,000 00
Shares B'k of Commerce		
stock, N. Y. City.....	20,000	22,000 00
Shares Bank of Albany		
stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	10,500 00
Shares Importers and		
Traders BkS'k, N. Y. C'y,	30,000	33,000 00
Shares Mercantile Bank		
stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	13,500 00
Shares Market E'k S'k,		
N. Y. City.....	20,000	21,000 00
Shares Mechanics B'k		
stock, N. Y. City.....	30,000	34,200 00
Shares Merchants Ex.		
ch'g S'k, N. Y.....	10,000	10,200 00
Shares Metropolitan B'k		
stock, N. Y. City.....	40,000	48,000 00
Shares Merchant Bank		
stock, N. Y. City.....	41,000	44,600 00
Shares Manhattan Co.		
ch'g S'k, N. Y. City.....	20,000	27,000 00
Shares Nassau B'k S'k,		
N. Y. City.....	30,000	31,800 00
Shares Bank of Albany		
stock, N. Y. City.....	10,000	11,000 00
Shares Bank of N. Y.		
stock, N. Y. City.....	30,000	36,000 00
Shares B'k North Amer-		
ica S'k, N. Y. City.....	20,000	22,400 00
Shares Bank of Wash-		
ington D. C. City.....	20,000	21,000 00